JANUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2586.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1780.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-street, or of

¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE,

CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,

Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,

By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Salisburry, Bucks County. ¶ JONAS INGHAM.

New London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS, Mill-wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old, 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29. 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Dilworth's Spelling-Books, by the Dozen or single,

To be sold by *HALL* and *SELLERS*.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in answer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November 27, 1778.*

(Continued from our last.)

EARL *of Derby* hoped he should not be charged with inconsistency of conduct, in speaking and voting against the address moved by the noble Duke, for he still was steady to the principle first taken up and maintained by him, both in the other House and here, which was, that Great-Britain, as the parent state, had a right to tax America, for certain purposes, and on particular occasions; such as either regarded the general defence of the empire, or were directed to its collective strength, and the joint prosperity of the different parts of which it was composed. He was not ashamed to acknowledge, that he strenuously supported administration in the endeavouring to establish that right; but finding the attempt to have failed, by the weak and impolitic conduct of ministers, and seeing it now totally impracticable, he thought it his duty to withhold his farther support from men unworthy of public confidence, and from measures, which must inevitably miscarry, he feared, in the best and most able hands. The moment of success was passed, and ruin would, in all human probability, be the consequence of attempting to catch at that, which was now for ever beyond our reach. His Lordship said, he could not restrain the indignation he felt at the hints thrown out by the noble Earl who spoke last, relative to the means intended to be adopted in future against America, which he presumed implied an intention of burning her towns; butchering her innocent and defenceless inhabitants, in cold blood; massacring old men, women, and every degree of the defenceless of both sexes, to the infant on the breast; of relying solely on the tomahawk and scalping knife, (in the language of the noble Earl, upon a former occasion, the having recourse to those means which God and nature had put into our hands. His Lordship was here proceeding with great vehemence, and branding the authors and advisers of so horrid and diabolical a plan of course on with the most pointed epithets, when

Lord Suffolk being called upon by him to explain, his Lordship rose and observed, that he looked upon it to be extremely improper, to be thus specifically called upon by any speaker, in the course of his speech, to explain. When he thought proper to reply to the noble Earl, he would give such an answer as his own judgment should suggest: but, in the present state of the debate, he looked upon it to be contrary to order, to be thus pressed to give a negative or affirmative to the interpretation put by the noble Earl upon a passage in his speech.

Earl of Derby proceeded. He avowed his ignorance of the mere forms of debate, and asked pardon of the House and the noble Earl, if he had transgressed them. He however submitted to their Lordships, whether he had betrayed any want of candour, as he had taken up the expressions which alarmed him in a few minutes after the noble Earl had delivered them. The noble Earl's refusing to reply, and only calling him to order for a breach of the usages of the debate, served farther to confirm him that his suspicions were well founded; he therefore was well warranted in affirming, that this, and this only, was the true construction of the objectionable words, and what they fairly imported, which he would not hesitate to declare to be a most inhumane, barbarous mode of making war, and no less cruel than impolitic; because it would teach our enemies to retaliate, and leave our own subjects, in every quarter of the globe, open to all the horrors of similar cruelty and barbarity, both in respect of their lives and properties.

His Lordship went into a general condemnation of the conduct of the Ministry, respecting General Burgoyne, and was extremely severe upon Administration for the treatment of his relation. He likewise went into a general detail of what he called their shameful conduct towards almost every Admiral and General, who had accepted of a superior command since the commencement of the present contest with America. He described General Burgoyne as an officer who had done his utmost to serve his country, and who had been most cruelly dealt with, and treacherously treated by those, to whose ignorance and incapacity that fatal expedition under his command might be fairly imputed. Ministers, he insisted, had taken up measures by hearsay, and adopted them without examination; they planned by guess, and decided at random; their system was founded in doubt, and was now defended by treachery and deceit. The proposed war bore the worst complexion. Cannibals and savages would be ashamed of it. It was mean, it was cowardly, to punish, when conquest was relinquished; it was a gratification of the worst and most unmanly of passions, being founded in that diabolical principle of doing mischief for mischief's sake; it was unworthy of Christians, unworthy of Britons, and unworthy of men.

His Lordship next adverted to what had fallen from the noble Earl [Plymouth] who had seconded the address, respecting the miserable and distressed state of the manufacturers and mechanics in the several towns in his neighbourhood; and said, he drew a very different conclusion from the same premises; for instead of their being reasons to go to war with France and America united, he thought they afforded the most self evident proofs of the necessity of avoiding to rush blindly into a war, which, if prosecuted on the plan approved of in the address, must, instead of alleviating those miseries, so pathetically described by the noble Earl, increase them tenfold.

This was a new mode of remedying one evil, by introducing another of infinitely greater magnitude. The noble Earl had spoken only of the distress of the town in his own immediate neighbourhood, he could contribute to multiply the examples, swell the melancholy catalogue, and heighten the picture; there was not a trading, commercial, or manufacturing town in the kingdom, he believed, which had not in a greater or less degree felt the dire effects of the present war. He could speak with confidence of some in his own neighbourhood. The once flourishing and opulent town of Liverpool, near which he lived, afforded a most melancholy proof of the innumerable mischiefs caused by the present war; it would have been ruined, but for the success of its privateers, and the uncommon spirit of enterprize with which its inhabitants of every rank united themselves; their efforts had indeed been remarkably successful. It however was a known fact, that there was an end to their good fortune. Privateering would not long continue a lucrative trade; the success could be felt but by a few, and when the benefits derived from it were scattered and sunk in the general mass the former distresses of the merchants and traders would shortly return, a few fortunate adventurers only excepted.

His Lordship returned to the mode of carrying on the war, which had been hinted by the noble Earl in office. He said, it was true our coasts were pretty well guarded; but let their Lordships seriously reflect on the danger they would be liable to, from the depredations of French frigates, letters of marque, &c. in situations far distant from ports, places of defence, &c. in which event, the crews of those vessels, acting upon principles equally humane, might in turn become the perpetrators of the utmost cruelty and brutality.

The Earl declared he was so far from objecting to punishing the perfidy of France, that he really thought the speech did not describe the conduct of that Court in terms sufficiently marking and sufficiently abhorrent. He begged the Lords in office to recollect that he was one of the first in that House to declare he thought the French report an absolute declaration of war. He had so much of the Englishman left, that he felt a degree of indignation scarcely in his power to keep under proper bounds, when he reflected on the mean, the unjust, the treacherous part France had acted respecting Great Britain; that he was ready to join in any proper plan to retaliate on a foe so totally destitute of every good, every honest principle. That it was, however, right for their Lordships to consider their ability and situation, as far as it regarded their desires to punish France; a man was not to run his head against a stone wall, in order to be revenged of another person. The present moment was unfavourable; it was neither politic nor prudent to attempt the chastisement of France just at this time. France had joined America; Spain was expected to join France; Holland, as a commercial nation, would most probably enter into treaty with America; all the world might follow the example of France! Would Ministers go to war with all the world? For if their sole reason for going to war with France now was, her having entered into a treaty with America, the same reason might involve them in universal war. Let them consider our losses, the state of our finances, the state of our forces. We might almost be said to be without men, without money, and without any!

His Lordship, in the course of his speech, urged, in very strong terms, the necessity of a change of men as well as of a change of measures.

Bishop of Peterborough. It is a melancholy justification of their opinion, which those who differ from the majority of your Lordships have this day in the event of their predictions, that what a few months ago was only probable conjecture, is now history; nor needed it the spirit of prophecy to foresee, that measures planned and persevered in, on partial and erroneous information, must soon or late naturally end in disappointment and disgrace.

Would to God that the decrease of foreign empire were the only calamity we have to lament; unhappily for us, the same system of councils which have lost the empire of America, have likewise involved us in a ruinous war at home.

I readily agree with the noble Duke who moved this address, in laying much of the blame on the perfidy of France. Her conduct has certainly not been consistent with the moral principles of truth or justice; but he must have little acquaintance with the history of mankind, who could trust altogether to those principles for security against the interest and ambition of a rival state, whose professed objects are wealth and empire.

It never could be reasonably expected that France, of so high a spirit as she is, should forget at once the humiliation of the last war, and neglect the favourable opportunity which we ourselves afforded her, to retrieve her credit and gratify her resentment.

I presume not, my Lords, however, to offer any opinion how far it may be prudent or necessary to persist in a war with France. We seem to be in this untoward dilemma, either we must submit to the indignity which

France has put upon us, or for the ſame reaſon declare war againſt every ſtate that ſhall dare to acknowledge the independence of America.

One thing, indeed, appears very evident, that in the preſent ſituation of our affairs, while it is ſeen that neither our force can compel, nor our propoſitions lull America into ſubmiſſion; when Great-Britain is drained of her veteran troops, and Ireland in a ſtate almoſt defenceleſs; when the coaſts of France are covered with her armies, and her fleets are ſpreading over the ocean; when our national credit is ſo low, and the debt already ſo enormous; it is evident, I ſay, that we are not in a condition to contend againſt the united force of France and America. The attempt would be raſhneſs, and the expence of even victory itſelf probably prove our ruin.

I cannot, therefore, give my aſſent to the addreſs, as moved by the noble Duke; becauſe, that altho' it is ſpecious in its profeſſions of ſupport againſt the common enemy, yet it gives not the leaſt reaſon to hope we are to withdraw our forces from America.

I muſt, however, beg your Lordſhips will do me the juſtice to believe, that whatever may have fallen from me upon this ſubject has proceeded from no perſonal or private view whatever; I know it is my duty to ſupport the honour and dignity of the crown, as well as the peace and proſperity of my country.

Happy had it been for both, if Great-Britain, while poſſeſſed of theſe bleſſings, had but known their value, and been content to have enjoyed them with an equal and grateful mind.

Still fortunate had it been for us, if the warning ſo frequently repeated had been attended to in time to have prevented things coming to this fatal extremity; the only hope, under God's bleſſing, now remaining is, that as we cannot but be ſenſible of our political errors, we may have virtue enough ſtill left to acknowledge them; and that henceforth, laying aſide for ever the vain idea of unconditional ſubmiſſion, we may once more return to thoſe principles of moderation, which had raiſed this country to the higheſt pitch of glory, and which alone can ever render the government of it eaſy and ſecure, ſo long as we remain a brave and free people.

Earl of Sandwich. It has been altogether unuſual for me to riſe on ſuch a day as this, having never been engaged in a debate upon the addreſs; nor ſhould I now, were it not to expreſs my aſtoniſhment at the attempt made to put an unqualified and direct negative upon the whole contents. I have been almoſt forty years a member of this Houſe, and do not recollect another inſtance, in which a negative has been attempted to be put on the addreſs in anſwer to the ſpeech from the Throne: For what does ſuch a negative import in its nature and effects too, when conſidered in the preſent inſtance, but that although his Majeſty comes to Parliament to ſeek the aid of his ſubjects, towards defeating and repelling the inſidious and traiterous deſigns of France, openly abetted by our rebel ſubjects, the propoſed negative ſubſtantially anſwers "we will not?" The uſual, I may ſay the invariable, mode of parliamentary proceeding is, when either the contents of the whole ſpeech is not approved of by any of your Lordſhips, to propoſe an amendment, by which the whole of the addreſs, but the title, is left out, and another introduced under the firſt title, recommending a contrary or a varied line of meaſures; or when only certain paſſages are objected to, by moving to leave them out; or laſtly, when additional meaſures are thought neceſſary, by making an amendment which ſhall contain ſuch additional meaſures. How does the caſe ſtand? Inſtead of keeping the title, and moving to leave out the remainder of the addreſs, of omitting certain paſſages, or adding or introducing another paragraph or paragraphs, the conſtant uſage of Parliament on ſuch occaſions, we hear nothing offered this night but a ſimple unconditional negative.

As to the addreſs itſelf, conſidered upon every principle of ſound policy, and every motive of propriety, it meets with my moſt hearty approbation, nor can I perceive a ſingle objection of any weight, which can poſſibly be urged againſt it; unleſs an inceſſant deſire of oppoſing every meaſure, ſuggeſted by the preſent adminiſtration, be ſufficient to give energy and force to every thing which a captious deſire to find fault may think proper to direct that way. I entirely unite with the noble Earl in the blue ribbon, in his idea of the real queſtion, and approve of his manner of ſtating it. "His Majeſty has told his Parliament, and told them truly, that the kingdom is in danger," and aſks their ſupport againſt France. Will any one of your Lordſhips call himſelf an Engliſhman, or a Briton, and yet refuſe your ſupport againſt a foe, who, without the leaſt provocation, has broke through the faith of treaties, and not only has joined America upon principles of commerce, but has actually commenced open hoſtilities againſt Great-Britain.

Whatever other motives I had for riſing in this debate, I doubt much that I ſhould have troubled your Lordſhips this night, were it not to take notice of ſomething which fell from two noble Earls over the way early in the evening.

The noble Earl [Effingham] was pleaſed to remind me of what had fallen from me ſeveral times in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion. I believe the noble Earl is no ſtranger to the uſages of this Houſe, which forbid the taking notice of, referring to, or arguing upon, any expreſſion which was uſed in a former debate; but I willingly wave the privilege of refuſing to anſwer; on the contrary, I am much obliged to his Lordſhip for affording me an opportunity of clearing up the matter, and putting it, ſhould it ever be again mentioned, upon its real and true footing. It has, I muſt obſerve, been frequently miſrepreſented in the news-papers, and within and without this Houſe. I am ſatisfied the noble Earl had no intention to miſlead; yet, either thro' miſconception, or want of recollection, he has miſquoted my words, and miſtaken the obvious ſenſe of them. His Lordſhip ſuppoſes that I ſaid, early in the laſt ſeſſion, that I would undertake at all times to have a naval force equal to cope with, or ſuperior to, any which the united efforts of the Houſe of Bourbon would be able to bring againſt us. I confeſs that theſe amount pretty nearly to my words; but then it muſt be conſidered, that this general opinion had relation only to the home defence; beſides, it did not pretend to imply any aſſertion that we had ſuch a naval force, but that we ought to have a force at all times equal to cope with that of the Houſe of Bourbon. I am ſtill of the ſame opinion that we ought, nor do I hold myſelf reſponſible, as an official man, that we have not. I act merely miniſterially, under the ſupreme direction of his Majeſty's councils, and can never therefore, by any rule of common ſenſe or common juſtice, be deemed farther reſponſible, or bound by any engagement, than ſo far as I am enabled to perform it, or for the proper employment of the means of defence committed to my charge.

The noble Earl ſays, that ſo far from being equal to the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon, we are inferior to a ſingle branch of it, that of France. This I deny, and am ready to meet his Lordſhip upon the proof, and that upon the moſt incontrovertible facts. I am ready to maintain it, as a general poſition, or enter into particulars. The weſtern ſquadron, under Admiral Keppel, was ſuperior to that of France; the number that engaged it, 'tis true, was equal; but in point of effective ſtrength, ours had the ſuperiority: D'Orvilliers was obliged to bring two fifty-gun ſhips to fill up his line; ſo that we had thirty ſhips of the line in the engagement off Breſt, while France had only twenty-eight. Again, though the number had been equal, we carried 170 guns more than they did. When Mr. Keppel went out the laſt time, our ſuperiority was ſtill greater; for we had then thirty-three ſhips of the line of battle, among which there was an encreaſed proportion of three-deckers, and of courſe of guns; which I believe amounted to upwards of 200 more than were carried by the French ſquadron; whereas that under D'Orvilliers never exceeded twenty-eight, all of ſeventy-four guns, or under, except two three-deckers. On the Leeward Iſland ſtation, Admiral Barrington; at Jamaica, Sir Peter Parker; and in North America, we were confeſſedly ſuperior. The only place where we were inferior was in the Mediterranean; there a naval force was not ſo much required, our fortreſſes being ſo well prepared; upon the whole, therefore, inſtead of France being either equal or ſuperior, they fell very ſhort of us, except in the inſtance already mentioned; we were moſt certainly conſiderably ſtronger than them in the Bay, and North-America, which were the places which called for our greateſt attention and moſt vigorous exertions.

Another noble Earl [Briſtol] has affirmed that our navy is ruined, nay almoſt annihilated; and that an enquiry ought to precede your Lordſhips giving your aſſent to the motion for an addreſs. However high the noble Lord may ſtand in the line of his profeſſion, I differ from him both as to the fact, and of courſe the propriety of the deduction he has drawn from it, the neceſſity of an enquiry. I am not againſt an enquiry, upon a proper occaſion, and at a convenient ſeaſon; but I think enquiries are matters of a ſerious nature, and ought not to be taken up on every trivial occaſion, or light and looſe ſuggeſtion. Enquiries into the conduct of men in high ſtations, and ſuperior commands, imply ſome foundation for cenſure, no matter who may be the final object of it; it therefore behoves your Lordſhips to be perſuaded that ſuch a ground exiſts, and not pre-ſuppoſe it does, upon looſe diſcourſes, floating opinions, and mere ſuggeſtions. All I can ſay, ſo far as it can be thought to reach me, is, that I ſhall never be the perſon to ſtifle an enquiry, or ſhrink from it myſelf. If, however, my opinion was aſked, whether I thought there ought or ought not to be an enquiry ſet on foot? I ſhould fairly and candidly anſwer, that I think not.

I am ready to acknowledge, that the ſucceſs of the weſtern ſquadron has not anſwered the public expectation; but that no more renders an enquiry neceſſary, than any other event in which the fortune of war is known to predominate. I dare ſuppoſe, that the two gentlemen alluded to by the noble Lord [Admirals Keppel and Palliſer] performed their duty gallantly and ably; and if they, in the iſſue of the day, fell ſhort of the public expectation, it is only to be attributed to thoſe accidents to which the naval ſervice is more ſubject than any other; and which it was impoſſible for the utmoſt ſkill, zeal and bravery, to remedy or prevent.

The noble Lord has aſſerted, as a poſitive fact, that the Britiſh navy is annihilated. I am not aſhamed to tell the noble Earl, that he has been groſsly miſled and miſinformed. The Britiſh navy is not annihilated; but the very reverſe, being in a moſt flouriſhing and reſpectable condition. I am ready to acknowledge that we were much too ſlow in our naval as well as military preparations; which tardineſs, I am apt to believe, proceeded from a miſtaken lenity, and in giving a degree of credit to the aſſurances of other powers, to which, as the event has proved, they were not entitled. I am thoroughly ſatisfied, if earlier and more deciſive meaſures had been adopted, the revolt of our colonies would never have riſen to the formidable height it has, nor brought along with it thoſe alarming conſequences which we now feel in part, and every friend to his country has reaſon to lament; but it ſhould be conſidered, that the conſtitution under which we live does not admit of early and deciſive exertions; that mixed counſels are ſubject, from their nature, to difference of opinion; that the affairs of ſtate are ſubject to various diſcuſſions; that the conſequence of this form of tranſacting public affairs never fails to create parties, who entertain contrary opinions on the meaſures ſubmitted to their conſideration, the final effect of which is, that we are tardy at the commencement of a war in our operations, and often loſe thoſe favourable opportunities of availing ourſelves of our native ſtrength, which ſcarcely ever after return. But if the noble Earl, or any other perſon, will ſay, that we have failed in point of preparation or expedition, or fitting out and augmenting our naval force, ſince France has openly avowed her intentions, I am ready to prove the direct contrary; for though hoſtilities, or preparations for them, only commenced in March, I can prove that the navy, at this inſtant, is in a more reſpectable ſtate than at any former period within the ſame time. Nay, I am ready to prove, that in the courſe of the enſuing twelve months, which will be only the ſecond year of the war, the navy will be nearly, if not entirely, equal to what it was in the fourth year of the laſt war; for in the year 1759, which was the fourth of the laſt war with France, our whole force conſiſted of no more than ninety-ſeven ſhips of the line, ſeven of which had been taken from the enemy; and I will be bold to affirm that our navy, at the end of twelve months, will be little, if any thing, ſhort of that complement.

With regard to the beſt officers being recalled, I am equally at a loſs to gueſs the noble Lord's ground of aſſertion. No naval officer, that I recollect, has been recalled but Mr. Graves and Lord Shuldham; neither of theſe Admirals were recalled in the manner the noble Lord deſcribes, to be diſmiſſed or diſgraced; but merely to be employed upon other ſervices. If others were recalled, they were recalled at their own requeſt; the charge of diſgrace or ill-treatment can apply to neither deſcription; your Lordſhips will therefore judge how far the noble Earl's aſſertion is or is not ſupported by fact.

My Lords, I cannot help being much ſurprized at the mode of oppoſition given to the preſent propoſed addreſs; becauſe, in my opinion, it falls little ſhort of an act of political ſuicide; for it plainly goes to this, an abject ſubmiſſion to any terms which France may think proper to impoſe, or an actual ſurrender of every one of our dependencies, nay, of the kingdom itſelf. But, ſuppoſe that we were willing to purchaſe peace, at what price would the noble Lords, who have declared their intention of giving a negative to the meaſures recommended in the ſpeech, be willing to purchaſe it? The public prints, and general converſations, have talked of great conceſſions; they have, in ſome inſtances, been ſpecifically pointed out. Now, allowing that peace might be purchaſed upon ſuch ignominious and diſgraceful terms, how certain could we be that thoſe conceſſions would not be followed by other demands of a more humiliating and inſolent nature? Or, ſuppoſing that they would not, what ſurety could we have that others [Spain] when they found us in the temper of granting, would not in turn improve this conceding diſpoſition to their own advantage; till at length every one of our poſſeſſions and dependencies, our commerce, and every other benefit, would not be deſired, as a ſacrifice to the ambition and avarice of our treacherous and inveterate enemies? The noble Earl who ſpoke on the other ſide [Lord Derby] aſked, were we to go to war with the whole world? No, we are not to challenge the whole world, but if all the world will make war upon us wantonly, and without cauſe, we muſt neceſſarily oppoſe all the world. [*A little diſorder.*] Let noble Lords underſtand me; I do not mean to have ſuppoſed, that all the world will unite againſt us; but only if they were to attack us, we muſt endeavour to defend ourſelves; a perſon attacked will naturally reſiſt his aſſailant. His Lordſhip ſaid, he would never conſent to any conceſſion whatever; recommended unanimity, and the moſt deciſive and vigorous exertions; and ſaid, he would give his hearty aſſent to the addreſs, as moved by the noble Duke.

[*To be Continued.*]

LONDON, *September* 20.

A letter from Gibraltar, July 19, by the way of Liſbon, ſays, "We are now cloſe beſieged on the land ſide, and in ſight of the garriſon is a camp, containing upwards of 30,000 men. This camp was finiſhed in a few days, and is between the Orange grove and the lines, on a very large plain. Not a ſhip can go out from hence, nor any enter. Our troops are continually under arms, and the Dons are expected to make an attack every day; but we ſhall give them a noble diſcharge of 21 mortars from Will's battery. All our dread is from the ſhipping; could we but have ſome men of war ſent to our relief, we ſhould have no fears left.

The late expedition againſt Poonah, which has failed, coſt the India Company upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

The wound which Admiral Barrington has received by the engagement with the French fleet is in the left thigh, and it is hoped will not endanger the loſs of his limb as reported.

The preſent ſituation of the people on ſhore on the New-foundland fiſhery is deplorable, not having any proviſions at this time to eat, as all the ſhips which have gone from England and Ireland with ſupplies have been taken by the enemy.—The Surprize man of war, which went with a fleet thither, did not carry one half of them ſafe to that place. At the ſettlement in the Bay of Bulls, when the laſt advices came away, they had not a ſack of flour, or a hundred weight of biſcuit left; and unleſs ſome veſſels have gone to them from Ireland, they muſt, by this, be nearly all ſtarved.

The trade of the three iſlands which we have loſt in the Weſt-Indies within the laſt nine months, amounted in the year 1775 (the firſt of the American war) to nearly a million and a half: Dominica that year exported produce for the Britiſh market to the amount of 310,000l. St. Vincent's upwards of 150,000l. and Grenada to more than a million.

So fallen off is all the trade and reſources of Ireland, that we are aſſured there has not been, for three months, in the Treaſury of that kingdom, a receipt of 50,000l. although the regular amount of that period has uſually been 300,000l.

On the march of the troops from Bengal to Poonah, they travelled no leſs than 24 miles without being able to get one ſingle drop of water, though the heat of the climate was at that time exceſſive.

The route the Eaſt India troops had to march from Bengal to Poonah, is upwards of 900 miles; they ſet out with ten thouſand men, only ſix thouſand of which were alive when they ſurrendered.

Advice is received from Vigo, that a fire had broke out at that place, which had reduced near 100 houſes to aſhes, and that ſeveral Spaniſh families, with their effects, had periſhed in the flames.

Extract of a letter from Corke, September 8.

"The trade of this kingdom is at a ſtand. The markets of Liſburne, Antrim, Lurgan, and other manufacturing towns of linnen, almoſt deſerted by the venders of that neceſſary article. The artificers unemployed aſſociate themſelves with the Liberty and White Boys, and have committed many depredations in this neighbourhood, as well as in the counties of Down and Antrim. Many families of tradeſmen have left the kingdom, on account of the lawleſs threatening death and deſtruction to the venders of Engliſh commodities imported here. From Donnaghadee to Port Patrick is a ſhort paſſage, and many embrace the opportunity of emigration with their little all to keep it out of the hands of the French and Spaniards, who are daily expected to land in this kingdom, as well as from our native robbers, who menace us with the deſtruction of every article of Engliſh manufacture found in our poſſeſſion. Orders have been iſſued from the Magiſtracy to put a ſtop to the many outrages committed, and to detect the riotous and abandoned, that they may be dealt with according to law and juſtice.

"A propos! It is ſaid here that Hardy run away from the combined fleets of France and Spain. If ſo, what becomes of the Engliſh boaſt of *giving laws on the main?* We ſtill, concordant to our loyalty, toaſt the King, and a ſpeedy EXALTATION to his blundering Miniſtry."

Sept. 16. It is now publicly known, that Sir Charles Hardy's orders were not to fight, but decoy the combined fleets ſo far up the channel, as for them to engage at the greateſt diſadvantage. This ſpecies of naval conduct might now be called Britiſh ſpirit for what we know, but it was not reckoned ſo in the days of Oliver Cromwell.

Sept. 17. Vice Admiral Barrington has laid a formal complaint before his Majeſty of the badneſs of the powder with which his fleet is ſerved in the Weſt-Indies,

assuring him that it was so inferior to that made use of by the enemy in the late action, that an English eighteen pound shot would hardly penetrate the plank of a French ship, when the same weight of metal on board Count D'Estaing's fleet carried their shot, at equal distances, thro' both sides of the British ships of the line.

Three fleets are expected to arrive in the course of this month, viz. one from Jamaica, one from New-York, and the other from St. Kitts, besides two packets, one from the West-Indies, and the other from America.

It is reported, that on Wednesday evening an express arrived, with an account, that five French ships of the line, and three frigates, were cruizing to the westward of Scilly as supposed, with an intent to lie in wait for our two West-India fleets, one from the Leeward Islands, the other from Jamaica, which are said to have sailed on the 1st day of August.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated Sept. 15, says, "The squadron under Sir John Ross, which I mentioned in my last, sailed yesterday, and consisted of a greater number of vessels than was originally intended. It is not destined, as was at first supposed, against Jones, or towards any part of the coast of Ireland, but is gone towards St. Maloes, on an extraordinary expedition on the coast of France, and is expected, whatever it be, to be carried into compleat execution very soon."

The day before Admiral Ross sailed from Portsmouth on his secret cruize, a cutter arrived at Spithead from Guernsey, with ten pilots on board, who are said to be well skilled in the navigation on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany in France, and were immediately distributed among the ships of his squadron.

By a private letter from France we are informed, that the troops which had assembled along the northern coasts had all embarked on board the transports on the 4th inst. by an express order from Court two days before.

Sept. 22. Lord M'Cartney, who landed at Rochelle from Grenada, was to go up to Paris, there to be on his parole, we having no officer of his rank a prisoner here to exchange for him.

The crop of sugars growing at Grenada when the French King took it was all confiscated to the French King's use.

The sugars that were found in casks in the stores on the Island of Grenada were all ordered to be sent to France to be disposed of, which was not the case at Dominica, where they had liberty given to send them where they pleased, England excepted.

The Hector privateer, of Guernsey, Capt. Naftel, has taken the N. S. de Misericordia, Capt. Salvadore Cassans, from Buenos Ayres to Cadiz. A large ship being in sight, and supposed to be an enemy, Capt. Naftel left his prize, taking out of her seven chests, containing 20,000 dollars, which he brought to Guernsey, with the Spanish Captain.

A letter from on board the Romney (Sir Lock. Ross) dated Portland Road, Sept. 19, says, "Contrary winds have drove us in here with the squadron. We learn there is no force at Concale, to which place we were destined to destroy any thing there might have been there. By two deserters from St. Maloes we learn all the transports are hauled up but fifteen, which are intended to attack the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, as soon as they received some frigates from Brest: God send we may meet with them! The French had 3000 sick in the combined fleet when they put into Brest. They have 30,000 men at and near St. Maloes. This is all the news I can gather. We sail again to-morrow."

A letter from Weymouth, dated Sept. 20, says, "Last night Sir John Lockhart Ross put into Portland Road with his fleet, but sailed again early this morning.—No person was admitted from his squadron on shore."

Fresh and lamentable accounts are received of the great distress both our fleet and armies experience in the West-India Islands, for the want of a regular supply of provisions.

The last letters from Petersburgh mention, that her Imperial Majesty is about establishing several trading companies in different parts of her dominions, for the better encouragement of trade and commerce.

Two forts, which the King's troops had built and fortified, at a great expence, in Jersey, have been lately taken by the Americans, notwithstanding Sir Henry Clinton's vigilance to defend them. General Washington occupied Sir Henry's attention, while he detatched General Sullivan against the forts, who took them, and has made both the garrisons prisoners. Our troops are now confined to the town of New York.

We have prosecuted this mad war in America, contrary to the advice of all sober men, till the nation is exhausted, and we no longer a match for our natural enemies. If the nation had been betrayed, and sold to France and Spain, the TRAITORS could not have acted more against the honor and interests of the country, than the present Ministers and their abettors have done.

BALTIMORE, *December* 21.

The British Parliament were to meet, for the Dispatch of Business, on the 18th of November last.

Captain Cauldfield, who arrived here, since our last, from Cape-Francois, informs, that a squadron of the Count D'Estaing's fleet, consisting of 5 Ships of the Line, under the Command of the Count d'Gras, had arrived there from Georgia.—This Squadron was destined for Chesapeak-Bay, but was obliged, by Stress of Weather, to bear away for the West-Indies.—Previous to the Arrival of these Ships at the Cape, a Privateer from Jamaica, commanded by a Captain Pickering, had greatly annoyed the French Trade on the Coast of Hispaniola.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON, having, we are told, received certain Intelligence that a large Embarkation of Troops (amounting to upwards of 8000 Men) was taking place at New-York, destined to make an attack on Charlestown in South-Carolina, has detached from the grand Army a Body of 3000 Virginia and North-Carolina Troops, for the better Defence of that important Place. A Part of these Troops arrived at the Head of Elk a few Days ago, and have since embarked and sailed down Chesapeak, to Portsmouth, or Suffolk, in Virginia.

A Body of 2500 North-Carolina Militia were, according to the last Accounts, preparing to march into South-Carolina, to assist in defending that State, in case the enemy should pay it another visit, which, it is generally believed, they will do.

Another Body of Militia, from Virginia, will, it is said, be speedily ordered for South-Carolina, unless the enemy should make a diversion into Chesapeak, as some apprehend they will, with a view of facilitating their more southern operations.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 5.

On Sunday morning last, about day-break, the house of the Hon. John Holker, Esquire, in Market street, was discovered to be on fire. It got to such a head before it was discovered, that it was impossible to save that elegant building; but by the activity of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the flames were prevented from spreading any farther.

For some time past we have been told of an embarkation from New-York, which has at last sailed. It consisted of one hundred and forty sail, who left the Hook last Thursday se'ennight. It is said that about eighty of the fleet were bound for Europe, but that the vessels with the troops, amounting to six thousand men, were supposed to be bound to the southward.

In CONGRESS, *December* 27, 1779.

Resolved, That the Post-Office be so regulated, as that the post shall set out and arrive at the place where Congress shall be sitting twice in every week, to go as far as Boston, in the State of Massachusetts Bay, and to Charles-Town, in the State of South-Carolina.

That all Express riders in the pay of the United States be discharged, and that no established express riders be in future maintained at the public expence.

December 28. *Resolved*, That the rate of postage, until the farther order of Congress, be twenty prices upon the sums paid in the year 1775.

That single letters directed to any officer of the line, and all letters directed to general officers, or to officers commanding in a separate department, and all letters to and from the ministers, commissioners and secretaries of these United States at foreign Courts, be free.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The election of OFFICERS in the *American Philosophical Society* for the present year, will be held in their *Hall* on Friday next, agreeably to their rules, between the hours of *two* and *five* in the afternoon; and as it is proposed, at *three* o'clock, previous to the election, to introduce some important matters relative to a future intended CONSTITUTION of the Society, the Members are requested to attend punctually by that hour.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXI.

HAVING been, for some time, diverted from my course, to take a view of some particular matters, I now return to that which is the more general subject of these papers, The alliance of the States with France.

It has been shewn that the treaties which constitute this alliance have, for their principle, the most perfect equality and reciprocity of advantages. It remains to be observed, that the forms of the treaties is also good, and the language unambiguous. This has not been the case with most treaties that the world has ever known.

Before the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the spirit and principle of negotiation was little understood in Europe, and no one treaty well conceived and properly drawn up had existed. Indeed, though this was a good treaty, and has served for a model to others since, yet we do not find in the subsequent treaties, all that excellence of form, lucidity of order, precision of ideas, and clearness of language, which is necessary to secure against the misconstructions of the parties on either side, and to lay the foundation of a lasting tranquility.

The Abbe Mably observes, "that it is not so easy as one may suppose, to give a good form to a treaty which embraces many objects. How many plenipotentiaries, says that judicious writer, have well deserved the reputation which they have acquired, and yet how failed in this work! One is at a loss to follow them; no order in their ideas, no thread which connects the particulars; all is thrown out at random; the reader who would mean to understand, must begin by endeavouring to set in order a chaos, and sometimes he will end by seeing that he does not understand that which he had conceived he did understand. Such confusion in a treaty infallibly announces, that the ministers have negotiated at hazard, and without having any certain and precise ideas of the affairs with which they were entrusted. Some are willing to impress on their treaties that character of finesse and subtilty, which they have employed in the course of their negotiation. They avoid the proper term, even when they have no interest to avoid it; they affect obscurity, and speak nothing fully out. We must divine their meaning, and yet cannot flatter ourselves that we shall be able to divine it. They tell you of a minister of Italy, who boasted with much self-approbation that he had never spoken, on critical conjunctures, but in such a manner that it might be interpreted in either way. Ambassadors cannot dress an article, without inserting in it some superfluous clause; and they prove, by this, that they do not understand the affairs of which they treat. Frequently little matters are inflated by them, their vanity leading them to consider these as important objects: they apprehend that their negotiations will acquire the more majesty, and they do but discover the littleness of their own minds."

So far the judicious Abbe: And without doubt, there is great force of truth in these words; for, to make an able negotiator, it is requisite that he understand the commercial and territorial interests of the respective states; what it may be necessary to acquire, to give stability and safety to his own cause; what it may be proper to cede, in order to remove suspicion and jealousy from the minds of the enemy; and what may be the interests and the sentiments of the neighbouring powers, with regard to the stipulations of the treaty. Nor is it enough to comprehend the present interests and views of the several states, but also to perceive the springing and possible interests that may exist in future, so as to adjust the articles of the treaty with regard to these, and to lay the foundation of a general and lasting concord. When these are understood, it is requisite to be able to condense the ideas, and to bring them clearly to one point of view; to give paucity, and at the same time arrangement to the articles. For, as an army drawn up in order, whether in square, wedge, or in column, or with wing and main battle, can be taken in by the most simple eye; and, as in the discourse of an orator, the arguments placed in their proper order, they may be clearly perceived by the minds of the audience, so in any treaty, a noble outline and just order is requisite, that it may be comprehended by the most simple nation.

The language of the treaty is also worthy of attention. For, as in contracts between individuals, a term not known to the law, or a dubious expression, may be the foundation of expensive lawsuits between the parties, so in a compact between nations, the ambiguity of a single phrase may give rise to long contests. In the treaty of Aix la Chapelle between France and England, an article relative to the limits of their possessions in North-America had this expression, "That all things should be upon the same footing they were, or *ought to be*, before the war." These words, *ought to be*, which inadvertently had crept into the article, seemed fair and reasonable in themselves; but, when each party came to apply them, they had different ideas of what *ought to be*, and to determine this was the subject of a new war, which, as it turned out, not less than ten years, and the blood of thousands shed on both sides, was able to extinguish.

I have considered with attention those treaties which subsist between France and these States, and I find them drawn up in a manner very masterly. The ministers appear to have understood, to the most minute particulars, the interests of France and of these States; and we know that a perfect knowledge is the foundation of what is excellent in every performance of the mind. The poet tells us, that "good sense is the principle and foundation of good writing *;" and, "that if we are masters of our subject, we shall be able to find out apt expressions †;" and St. Luke tells us, that he undertakes to write his gospel, "because he had perfect knowledge of these matters."

The affairs of America and France were well understood by those concerned in drawing up these treaties. The plan is extensive and comprehends every possible interest of the two nations, not only for the present, but for the future time. The ideas are precise, with regard to these interests. The order is luminous; the language is unambiguous and clear. I do not find one term, on which the wit of man, serving the purposes of his dishonesty, can raise a dubious construction. This will appear to the world to constitute no mean part of the excellence of the stipulations; for while it reflects honour on those who were engaged to draw them up, it has laid the foundation of a harmony which may be perdurable. There can be no debate between the spirit and the letter of the treaties; and the minds of men being perfectly satisfied with regard to the intention of them, will be disposed to observe, with good faith, the alliance which they have established.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* ——— *Sapere est, recte scribendi*
Principium & fons. ——— Hor. Sat.
† ——— *Si lecta potenter erit res,*
Verba non invita sequentur. ——— Hor. Ar. Po.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

The following instances of Public Virtue and Generosity, which have been exhibited in the old World, may perhaps excite a similar spirit among some of our Countrymen.—Your inserting them in your paper, will oblige

Your humble Servant, Y. Z.

CHARLES V. Emperor of Germany, being reduced to great distress by the unhappy expedition of Tunis, experienced a powerful succour in money from the *Fuggers*, a single family of merchants only, but at that time the most opulent and distinguished traders of Augsburg. For the security and re-payment of these large sums, wherewith they had supplied the government, his Imperial Majesty gave them written obligations, under his royal hand and seal. To give a demonstration of their zeal to the interest of their country, and their inviolable attachment to the person of his Majesty, these merchants requested the Emperor, as he was one day taking an airing by their house, to do them the honour to regale himself, to which his Majesty readily condescended. After the collation was over, these merchants desired permission of the Emperor to burn a faggot of cinnamon in the hall where the entertainment was made, not only with intent to administer all they could to his Majesty's delight, but to give further proof of their hearty affection to his person and government; which they did, by bundling up those bonds of security they had taken for their money with the faggot, and set fire to them before the Emperor's face.

Another instance, not less remarkable, is that of the memorable *James Cœur*, a merchant of Bruges. This gentleman alone, by the wisdom of his councils and the certainty of his cash, humbled the House of Burgundy, secured the Crown of France to the lawful heir of Charles VII. and by him to the branches of Valois and Bourbon, who succeeded.

The conduct of the merchants of St. Malo is another example worthy attention. Those gentlemen, being highly exasperated by the demand made at the Congress of Gertruydenburgh to Lewis IV. of employing his troops to compel his grandson Philip V. then King of Spain, to abandon the Crown, united all their profits together, which they had made by trade in the Spanish Colonies in America, and generously laid thirty two millions in gold at the foot of the throne; and that at a time too, when the finances of France were totally exhausted by a series of unsuccessful events. Which succour, being timely applied, vigorously renewed the war, and answered the end of that nation.

Sir Henry Vane, father to the *Lord Barnard*, was made Treasurer of the Navy, by patent, for life, by Charles I. which place he held till the first wars between the English and Dutch. The fees of his office were at that time *four pence per pound*, which, by reason of the war, amounted to no less, honestly, than 20 or 30,000 pounds *per ann.* *Sir Henry Vane* looked upon it as too much for a private subject, and very generously gave up his patent to the then Parliament, desiring but 2000*l.* *per ann.* for an agent he had bred up to the whole business, and the remainder to go to the public. This was done, and the method of a fixed salary has continued ever since in that office.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.
§ JOHN HOOPES, junior.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
§ ROBERT CURRY.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

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IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be about six years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in a short time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

THE Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, take this method to inform the taxable inhabitants of said county of the days of appeal, and where held, for the first Continental Tax for the Year 1779.

For Lower Merion, Lower Dublin, Kingsessing and Passyunk, in the upper chamber of the Court-house, on Monday, the 27th December 1779.

For Blockley, Oxford, Bristol and Cheltenham, on Tuesday the 28th.

For North, High Street and Upper Delaware Wards, on Wednesday the 29th.

For Dock, Walnut, Chestnut and Lower Delaware Wards, on Thursday the 30th.

For the Northern Liberties, East and West, and Moyamensing, on Friday the 31st.

For Mulberry, South and Middle Wards, on Monday, the 10th of January next.

For the following townships, at the house of Jacob Wentz, jun. in Worcester township; viz.

For Providence, Marlborough, Frederick, Upper and Lower Salford, Upper Hanover and Hatfield townships, on Tuesday, the 4th of January next.

For Douglass, Upper Merion, Whitpain, Frankford and New Hanover, Limerick, Perkiomen and Skippack, Gwinedth, Montgomery and Franconia townships, on Wednesday, the 5th of January.

For Plymouth, Norriton, Worcester and Towamensing townships, on Thursday, the 6th.

For the remaining townships at the house of John Hesser, in Germantown, viz.

For Upper Dublin, Horsham, Whitemarsh, Roxborough, Biberry and Springfield townships, on Friday, the 7th of January next.

For Germantown, Manor of Moreland and Abington townships, on Saturday, the 8th.

The appeals to begin each day at nine o'clock in the morning.

All persons having estates in townships or wards where they do not reside will take notice, that there is no transfer of property, each estate must pay the tax in the township or ward where it is. It is expected that all persons intending to appeal will attend on the days appointed, as they cannot be heard any other time, it being absolutely necessary that the tax be collected and paid into the Treasury with the utmost expedition.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junior, Clerk.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,
And INDIGO,
To be SOLD by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
At his STORE. †

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Market-street Wharff,
A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,
And TO BE SOLD by
JOSEPH CARSON.

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,
In Burlington county, near Mount-Holly.

AN excellent Bay STALLION, for covering and riding; he trots and canters exceeding well: Called Jupiter, rising five years old, full fourteen hands and a half high, and is well made in proportion to his height. His sire is a Briton's colt, and is warranted to be a sound horse. ¶ 1w. JOSEPH BUDD, junior.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.
¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

December 15, 1779.

TO BE LETT,
And entered on immediately,
The BUNCH of GRAPES Tavern,
In Third-street, between Market and Arch streets: Enquire of JOHN BENEZET, at the North-East Corner of Front and Pine-streets. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW OLIPHANT.

TUTORS WANTED,

In the several SCHOOLS *of the* UNIVERSITY *in PHILADELPHIA.*

TUTORS, qualified to teach the *Latin Language, English, Writing, Arithmetic* and the *Mathematics*, are wanted at the University in Philadelphia. Such Persons as shall think proper to offer their Services in this Seminary of Learning, which it is intended shall be put on the most respectable Footing, are desired to apply to the Rev. Dr. EWING, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, and the Rev. Mr. WEIBERG, a Committee appointed by the Trustees for this Purpose.

New-Castle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof, have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Castle will sit at the Court-house in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywise concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, some time since, praying a law might pass for shutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wissahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown: So that all those who think themselves injured by it, are desired to make their objections at the next sitting of the General Assembly, and shew cause, if any they have, why a law should not pass for shutting up the said road. *6w.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath been pleased to appoint the subscriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Assembly passed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, &c.

HE therefore takes this earliest opportunity of informing the public: And that his store, at the corner of Front and South-streets, will be open for the reception of all such goods as are to be disposed of agreeable to said act, where constant attendance will be given, until a more centrical store can be procured, which will be as soon as possible. He likewise will give his attendance at the Coffee-house (in Coffee-house hours) when he may be spoke with, attend sales there, or where it may best suit the owners of such property as the said act admits of for sale. And the public may be assured that, with a strict adherence to said act, every thing for their satisfaction respecting said office will be done, in the power of their most obedient humble servant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN HANNIS, in Passyunk township, two small BULLS. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the SUBSCRIBER, in Cheltenham township, about the twentieth of last month, a large WHITE HORSE. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS CARROLL. *Dec.* 10.

WAS impressed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggon-master, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown stray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South Alley, between Market and Arch-streets and between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

1sw. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
At his Commission Store, in Second street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Calicoes and Cottons, Irish Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour. §

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